That Winter Benjamin

And now you've got to figure on a Winter Overcoat. What will it be? A Kersey, Melton or Beaver -a Frieze, Chinchilla or Vicuna? You're invited to come and look. Never mind if you don't wish to buy just yet-come and look anyway. We've everything that anybody OUGHT to want-and at the right price.

We would like to help you decide.

When Clothing Company

30 to 40 N. Pennsylvania Street.

and has been under lease to the Chicago &

The Gould Party in the West.

Pacific arrived here to-day from Osawat-

tomie, Kan., where last night was spent.

"We have in mind many improvements for

the Missouri Pacific system," said Mr.

Gould to a reporter. "We are well pleased

with what we have seen." A committee of Springfield, Mo., citizens boarded the party's

Superintendent Hill's Arrest. ST. LOUIS, Oct. 21.-President Powell, of

tendent of the New York, New Haven &

Hartford Railroad, at Taunton, Mass., for

violation of the Erdman arbitration law.

stated to-day that this was but the begin-ning of such action. Evidence, Mr. Powell said, had been procured which would lead

Erdman law, which provides for the punish-

ment of employers who attempt to curtail the rights (employes belonging or wishing

NO PASTOR YET CHOSEN

SUCCESSOR TO THE LATE DR. HALL

DIFFICULT TO SELECT.

New Names Mentioned for the Vacant

Pulpit of the Fifth-Avenue Pres-

byterian Church.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 .- After more than a

year the Fifth-avenue Presbyterian (New York) pulpit committee is about to report

upon a successor to the Rev. Dr. John Hall.

ington-avenue Church, St. Louis, is under

consideration by this committee, but it is

not at all likely that he will be recom-

the general belief that an American, solely

because he is an American, cannot succeed

in this pulpit. It turns out, by pretty fair

attendants, left by Dr. Hall number only

about six hundred. The Fifth-avenue

Church seats two thousand. Some one

must be called who can draw the other

fourteen hundred. The most eminent

Americans have failed to do it, even when

well advertised. Eminent foreigners do it.

The pulpit committee believes it must meet

conditions as they are, not as it would have

them. The St. Louis pastor has many ad-

mirers among the congregation. The three

foreigners are the Rev. William Watson,

of Trinity Church, Birkenhead, Liverpool;

the Rev. Dr. N. Audley Ross, of Trinity

Church, New Castle on Tyne, both English

Presbyterians: and the Rev. G. Campbell

Morgan, of New Court Congregational

Presbyterian ministers of New York, who

are trying to redeem Presbyterian condi-

tions in that city, are trying to induce the

Fifth-avenue committee to recommend to its congregation the Rev. Mr. Morgan, who

can do, they say, a service to Presbyterian-

ism in New York and America such as it

sorely needs at this time, and such as no other man can do, and do so well as in this,

the first Presbyterian pulpit in the world.

The trend at the moment seems to be, how-ever, toward the Rev. Dr. Ross. He has

ciates among the English delegation to the late council at Washington. He is a North

of Ireland Scotchman, as was Dr. Hall, a

member of the executive committee of the Federation of Free Evangelical Church of

see whom it favors, but it is safe to say

that a successor to the famous pulpiteer

will be secured and installed by the begin-

Subsidized Catholic Schools.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 .- Practically all of

the \$57,000 recommended by Indian Commis-

sioner Jones toward national government

support of Indian schools next year will of

necessity go to Poman Catholics. A few

years since, when Congress voted to de-

crease gradually and finally cut off appro-

priations to schools conducted by religious

denominations and affording instruction to

Indian pupils, the Protestants declined

longer to receive such aid, and declared in

favor of stipends to no schools containing Indian pupils and conducted by church boards. The Roman Catholics held on, and

have ever since exerted the utmost influ-

ence to have the appropriation continued.

alleged injustice, aid to them after Protestants ceased to receive it. Appropria-

tions have now decreased from above \$500,-

060 a year to the amount already named,

and the prefect of the Catholic Indian Bu-

reau enters a protest, saying Catholic

schools are growing, and that appropria-tions should be increased, not cut off.

The archbishops, at their recent annual

meeting, voted to continue their schools

even without government aid, as far as

possible to do on voluntary contributions and tuitions. If they are not compelled to

do so after 1900, there will arise another

vigorous Protestant protest. A Protestant committee is on the alert even now, ready

ing in carrying out the law, or influence

TO MEET HERE IN 1900.

National Live Stock Exchange Chooses

Indianapolis for Next Convention.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 21.-The National

Livestock Exchange convention to-day se-

lected Indianapolis as the next place of

meeting and elected the following officers:

President, W. H. Thompson, jr., of Chi-

cago; secretary, C. W. Baker, of Chicago;

treasurer, L. B. Doud; vice presidents, T. S.

Graves, Indianapolis; J. C. Lovering, Fort

Worth; Stephen Snodgrass, Louisville. The following were elected members of the ex-

ecutive committee: B. W. Gillespie and A. S. Benson, Indianapolis; Clarence Simpson and J. D. Farnier, Fort Worth; Charles Byrnes and Joseph T. Ewing, Louisville.

exerted to repeal or amend it.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ning of the year.

BONDS

We	Offer.	
\$25,0	00 Union Tracti	on5
\$27,0	00 Knox Co., In	d6
\$5,0	00 Boone Co., 1	nd6
\$7,0	00 Jackson Co.,	Ind4
\$2,5	00 Scott Co., I	nd4½

CAMPBELL, WILD & CO. 205 Stevenson Building.

COWEN FAVORS POOLS

LIKE INGALLS, HE THINKS THEY WOULD PREVENT DISCRIMINATION.

to the arrest of officials on other roads who had openly violated the provisions of the Views on Sunday Trains, Passes and Other Railway Matters. to join labor organizations.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 .- President John K. Cowen, of the Baltimore & Ohlo Railroad, was before the industrial commission to-day. In the course of his testimony he expressed himself as opposed to state laws restricting the running of railway trains en Sunday. Said he: "I don't think Sunday laws amount to anything or benefit anybody." He said the tendency of companies was towards curtailing the Sunday business as much as possible, but there was some business that could not be stopped, such, for instance, as through traffic. He said his road traversed some States having laws prohibiting Sunday traffic, but that there had been no cessation of business on ac-

Mr. Cowen said there were twenty-five thousand employes on the Baltimore & Ohio proper, and that since the establishment of | The Rev. Dr. F. W. Sneed, of the Washa relief fund, to which both the company and the employes contributed, for the benefit of injured men, there had been comparatively few suits for damages in cases of | mended to the congregation. The reason is accident. Mr. Cowen said he did not believe the arbitration law of the last Congress would have any effect, for the reason that no railroad would allow an outsider to fix the wage rate of its employes.

Referring to the pass system, Mr. Cowen said it was greatly abused, and that railroads would like to get rid of it, but that would be difficult. While he would like to see the pass system supplanted by pay business, the change would not result in lowering rates. "I do not believe that a law on the subject would be effective," he said, "and therefore consider it unnecessary to burden the statutes with it." Mr. Cowen advocated the authorization of pooling contracts as the very best means of preventing discriminations on the part of the railroads, and said there was less discrimination now than formerly. Speaking of the articles on which rebates were given a year ago, he said that all the products of the packing houses and of iron and steel manufactories were generally included in the list. No rebates were given these articles now, but on the contrary the railroad companies were trying and expected to be able to effect an increase in the price of transportation of fron and steel products. Mr. Cowen said the average freight earnings of his company last year amounted to only 3 9-10 mills per ton per mile, and that to reduce it more would soon bring it to the vanishing point. He thought the government owner-ship of railroads would be sublime folly.

Mr. Stuyvesant Fish, president of the Illi-nois Central Railroad, was before the comoducts of the Mississippi valley States in-nded for export via New Orleans, claiming the advantage of a descending grade. With equal tonnage, he said, freight could be carried more cheaply from Chicago to New Orleans than from Chicago to New York. Speaking of the competition of the river transportation, he said rates had become so low in recent years that it was no longer formidable. In three years not a bale of cotton had been carried into New Orleans by boat. He presented a table showing that there were six systems of railroads repre-senting over 19,000 miles terminating in New

He said the capital stock of the Illinois Central did not represent the real value by \$20,000,000, and declared that railroads generally, instead of being overcapitalized, were really undercapitalized. The road had never falled to pay dividends, but during the dull times succeeding the panic of 1893 it had been necessary to reduce the force. . He thought it would have been more satisfactory to reduce wages than to curtail the force, but this had been found impracticable because of the danger of a strike. He expressed the opinion that wages would always be controlled by the law of supply and demand. "except as its operation may be influenced by labor trusts seeking to prevent free men from selling their only capital in the best market." He hastened to say after this remark that by labor trusts he did not refer to such labor organizations as the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers or the Order of Railroad Conductors and others of the same kind, but to professional

roads by taxing their gross receipts, the abolition of the ticket brokerage system and the giving of passes. Senator Mallory asked if it was understood that value was to be received when passes were issued to members of Congress.

state legislators, etc. "I have been told that such is the case." the witness replied, "but I don't know." He said the interstate-commerce law opened a cophole for the granting of passes by making so many exceptions to the prohibition.
"I don't know," he said, "why a pass
should be given to a minister rather than
a shoemaker. Both do business in the community and both do good there—possibly the
shoemaker does the most. It is a discrimi-

Mr. Fish said there was a commercial necessity for lower rates for exports than tion, and that if not permitted to make this difference the export business could not be held. He did not believe in government ownership. It would be a bad day for the government and a good day for the rall-roads when the government should take charge of the roads, and he did not think they could be managed as cheaply by the government as under the present system.

Sale Proposition to Be Discussed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 21 .- A call has been made for a special meeting of the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Raitroad Company stockholders in this city, Dec. 23, when a "proposition will be submitted to sell to the Chicago & Eastern lilinois Railroad Company the railroad prop-erty, corporate rights and franchises." The Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago prop-erty is the road from Otter Creek Junction, five miles north of Terre Haute, to Dan-ville Junction, a few miles from Danville Ill., station, in all about fifty miles of road. It was built by the late Josephus Collett,

COMMENTS OF GERMANS ON THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

alisbury's Government Denounced as Bitterly as the United States Was During the Spanish War.

[Copyrighted, 1899, by the Associated Press.] BERLIN, Oct. 21 .- The German press is just as unanimously anti-British in the Transvaal war as it was anti-American in war between the United States and Spain. Even the Liberal papers, although politically and commercially they have all along sought and found an ideal in England, now strongly disapprove England's procedure in varied but never complimentary utterances. The speakers in the British Parliament are characterized as "hypocritical" and the British people and government are described as "devoured by land hunger," and by "greed for Transvaal gold." The Kreuz Zeitung says: "The peace conference at The Hague accomplished at least something; for, still more than the verdict given by that international tribunal, the unanimous opinion of the whole world is against England's proceeding, which it due to Mammon worship alone. Everywhere the verdict is that greed and hunger for land and gold do not yet confer the right to go KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 21 .- The special train bearing Helen M. Gould, Frank J. Gould and other officials of the Missouri

The Frankfurter Zeitung says: "The specious phrase 'England is compelled to begin war because the Boers will not grant the same right to the outlanders as the Burghers possess,' is repeated over and over again. It has been used by the English poet laureats, by ministers in Parliament and by press, but that does not make the phrase private car here and urged the extension of

the Missouri Pacific to that city, granting true, that Springfield, Dallas county and Jefferson To To the complaint of the English press that City would give \$250,000 to have Springfield on the Gould line. The party remained in Kansas City only between trains and will return in a few days to St. Louis. the entire press of Germany sides with the Boers, the Deutsche Tages Zeitung replies: land may meet with defeat; and this is cuite aside from our sympathies with the Boers. The whole German people think as we do."

The Lokal Anzeiger says: "The English seem to have taken pattern after that doughty American, General Otis, in sending whole insurgent army contains, though he does not dare to go beyond the close vicinity of Manila." The press censorship instituted at Natal is characterized as "worse

to England in November, threatened a counter demonstration. The government, however, is fully determined to preserve its neutrality. Dr. Leyds, the representative of the Transvaal in Europe, was on the point of coming to Berlin this week to make another attempt to influence Germany's policy. He notified Count Von Buelow, the German minister of foreign affairs, who, after conferring with the Emperor on Tuesday, telegraphed to Dr. Leyds a hint that a visit just now would be slightly embarrassing and that his purpose would certainly not be furthered by it. The Associated Press learns from a foreign official in the confidence of Count Buelow that the latter "We do not want Leyds here just now. We have nothing to say to him. It is another question whether this atti-tude of strict neutrality is wise. A member of the Russian embassy said to the Assopreservation of peace undertaken by Russia are likely to miscarry because Germany just now adheres to her Anglophile Germany's attitude alone made Mr. Chamberlain's bold advance possible. Germany is in a measure responsible for the prospective subjection of the Transvaal. is on the point of earning substantial rewards from England, and not only in Africa, but these gains will not counterbalance of her aid to England. It will be Germany's doing if England soon becomes all powerful in Africa and Germany will be the first to tests, that the congregation, members and

> The public really had been more interested this week in Samoa than in the war. The interest in the small islands revives at the slightest bit of news of an insignificant change in the situation, and the papers have devoted a very great amount of space to the subject. Baron Speck Von Sternburg, the German member of the Samoan commission, has recovered from his illness, due to the climate of Apia, though he is still weak. He lunched with the Emperor on Tuesday. Baron Von Eckardstein, of the London embassy, was also present. His Majesty thoroughly informed himself on the state of the Samoan question. The correspondent of the Associated Press saw Baron Von Sternburg on Wednesday, and inderstands that there is no doubt that the negotiations pending will soon lead to a satisfactory settlement. The correspondent also learns from the Foreign Office that the adheres to his determination to secure for Germany the islands or the most valuable part of them. The informant of the correspondent added that in holding out for this the minister is mainly following the al-most unanimously expressed demands of the public. But, it was added, it must not be understood that he will not sanction, if the present wish is found to be unrealized,

feel the consequences."

Andrew D. White, United States ambaspresent status of the islands is untenable for any length of time, though satisfactory at present. The negotiations are only in Great Britain, and one of the leaders in the Presbyterian Church of England. The committee has itself not taken a vote to solution. The three governments are showing the best spirit and no serious difficulties have arisen. The solutions mentioned as Germany, with adequate compensation elsewhere. The ambassador declared that all statements at variance with the above were not based on authority. He added that the difficulty regarding a partition of the islands was that there was not enough of Upolu, where nearly all the German plantations and property are located. Unfortunately, this island is the only valuable part of the group, and Great Britain also wants it. The United States desires Tutula, where Pangopango is located, and Savaii, which is

not worth much. The entire German press is greatly excited at the mere mention of the possibility of Germany's retiring from Samoa, and a number of the influential papers are fairly in a rage, declaring it is a point of honor for Germany to hold her ground and not yield up her rights to either Great Britain or the United States.

Emperor William's trip to Hamburg Wednesday showed how popular he is there. During his drive in the evening through the greeted by enormous crowds of people. His speech at the dinner is regarded as being one of his finest and most powerful efforts, dresses from state superintendents and visoverestimated. It will enormously stimulate public sentiment in favor of a big navy, which was doubtless the purpose of the speech, and it is expected that another shows it to have been more sensational than it seemed in the first report. His Majesty dwelt repeatedly upon the slow progress of the people in grasping important political old, world-wide powers go under. New ones are coming up. Nations appear sud-denly on the horizon and the world must enter into competition with them."

evidently refers to Spain and the United The German newspapers are still comotherwise. In the Emperor's strong condemnation of the excessive splitting up into small political parties fanatics seem to have been hit hard in a country where, as Prince lionaire paper manufacturer of New York Bismarck said, everybody wants to be a city; Dr. Curtin, of Philadelphia, and many political party by himself

The correspondent of the Associated Press learns, what quite escaped the public, that man warship Falke, recently in Samoan waters, in which he praised their devotion to duty and added: 'Let us hope that the

GREAT BRITAIN SCORED | number of cases of serious interferences with German vessels in American ports by custom house officials for slight contraventions of the revenue laws. The cases of the Bremoe, Calabria and Constania are particularly mentioned. It is admitted that the offenders were leniently treated, but the report says Germany shippers and captains ought to know that the regulations are being enforced with greater severity by the United States.

The Emperor on Tuesday attended the dinner of the officers of the Gardes du Corps Regiment and presented them with a fine painting of the battle of Zorndorf, by Roechling, after his Majesty's ideas.

It was much remarked at the centenary of the Charlottenburg Technical University how greatly the Empress has aged of late. Her face is quite wrinkled and drawn, and shows signs of suffering. The Emperor looked to be in fair health, and it was noticed that the imperial children were all remarkably grown. The crown prince is now a trifle taller than his father, has a budding mustache and manly bearing, and resembles his mother strikingly. He will give his first fete at the new palace this evening, the guests being his schoolmates and cousins. There will be a big dinner at the new palace to-morrow in honor of the Empress's birthday.

The manufacturers of Germany have cre ated a fund of 1,500,000 marks, for the furtherance of technical science, which sum was presented yesterday at the centenary of the technical high school.

to join him in importing Chinamen as ser-vants and factory hands.

A young man giving the names of Henry Green and Elias Miller, claiming to come a die of an American dime made. The police found in his room evidence that he is a professional counterfeiter, and he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. It is accomplices in America

Mme. Rejane is to play at the Royal The ater Oct. 27, on the personal invitation of

Reports received at the Ministry of the Interior from the consuls at New York and Chicago on the industry and commerce of the United States say industry in the auto-United States is confined to the towns. The American manufacturers, it is added, have the advantage of excellent machinery and materials. Professor Sears, of the University of Cali-

fornia, is here, studying astronomy.

Mr. and Mrs. James O. Griffin, of Leland Stanford University, are here for the win-Dr. Von Hollenden, the German ambassa-

dor to the United States, had luncheon with than Russian."

The Conservative Reichsbote, when it learned that Emperor William was going

Emperor William to-day. He explained to his Majesty the objects of the Philadelphia Commercial Congress. It is hoped here that the congress will greatly help to improve the German-American commercial relations.

Frank Mason, the United States consul general, and Mrs. Mason, gave a farewell dinner on Tuesday to the Wiborgs, Shermans and Allens, who sailed Thursday for home from Hamburg. Mr. White, the United States ambassador, and Mrs. White, were also at the dinner.

GEN. ANDRADE'S FLIGHT.

Minister Loomis Refused to Interfere in Any Way.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Oct. 21.-A vigor-President to prevent General Andrade, who fled yesterday morning to Laguayra without transferring power, leaving that point in the following years. It reached its highest point in 1896, amount of the following years. It reached its highest point in 1896, amounting that year to 4,680,732 barrels. In 1897 it ous attempt will be made by the acting with gunboats and valuable supplies. United States minister Loomis, dean of the diploof obtaining his assistance for the provisional government, but he declined to interfere in any way with the flight of General Later-General Andrade, without transferring his executive power, embarked at Laguayra to-day for Maracaibo, after disbanding and paying off his troops, and returning their munitions of war to the au-thorities. He was accompanied by four gunboats. One report has it that he intends to continue the fight in the state of Zulia, though it is considered he has no chance of success. Another report is that he has gone to Trinidad, and all fear that he will offer further resistance to the actual

Victor Rodrequez is acting presi-All the public buildings, including the ministerial offices and the banks, as well as most of the private residences, are closed. The city is quiet and orderly. Andrade Salls Away.

government has disappeared. General Cas-

tro's troops are beginning to arrive in Car-

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 .- Commander Hemphill to-day cabled the secretary of the navy from Laguayra, Caracas, Venezuela: "Andrade, with partially disbanded army brought with him from Caracas yesterday, sailed early the morning of the 21st on a gunboat and transport. Andrade went northeastward, the other vessel westward; destination unknown. All electric communi-cation with Caracas closed since noon of the 20th. Have communicated with minister

by mail. All quiet there." HEADQUARTERS CHANGED.

The National W. C. T. U. Goes from Chicago to Evanston, Ill.

constitution of the organization, and in celsolution. The three governments are show- | ebrating the silver jubilee of the society, the delegates to the W. C. T. U. convention feasible are the partition of the islands or passed the last day of the session. Two of the retirement of either Great Britain or the three amendments were adopted. One of these removes the headquarters of the national organization from Chicago, where it has been located for many years, to Evanston, Ill., at Rest Cottage, the late home of Miss Frances Willard. The adoption of them for three powers, though there is prob-ably enough for two. The Germans want the amendment was secured after a long and heated debate, in which much feeling was manifested. In the discussion of this proposition the national officers, without exception, supported the amendment. When the vote was taken, shortly after noon, it stood 174 for the amendment and 22 against it. The amendment making national organizers members of the executive committee was voted down after considerable debate by a two-thirds vote. Another amendment, making state secretaries of the Loyal Temperance Legion ex officio delegates to na-tional conventions, was carried without op-

The afternoon programme was largely given over to the celebration of the twentyfifth anniversary of the formation of the union. Mrs. Mary B. Reese, of this city who nominated Miss Willard for president of the union at the first convention (which nomination she declined) spoke to the convention. During the remainder of the after-

PHI GAMMA DELTA.

Gen. Lew Wallace Elected President of the National Society.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. DAYTON, O., Oct. 21 .- The fraternity, Phi Gamma Delta, which held its fifty-first annual convention in this city, adjourned to-day. One hundred and fifty delegates were in attendance, representing nearly fifty colleges. Among the distinguished members of the fraternity present were Dr. James O. Wilson, pastor of St. Andrew's M. E. Church, New York; John Clark Didpath, the historian; T. Alfred Vernon, the milothers. Among the social features of the convention were a lunch and inspection of works given by the National Cash Register Company, a Pan-Hellenic reception at the Dayton Club and an excursion to the National Cash Register the Emperor also made a brief but pithy tional Soldiers' Home. The city was deco-address to the crew and officers of the Gerwas by far the most enthusiastic one ever

day may not be distant when Germany will have larger, more powerful ships and more of them to send on the far seas for the protection of her interests and that all other nations will respect her just wishes and rights."

The German embassy at Washington has sent to the Foreign Office a report of a sthe place for holding next year's meeting.

BOOM IS GROWING

OIL BUSINESS IN INDIANA NEVER LOOKED SO FLOURISHING.

Through a Decade-Possibility of a Great Combination.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MONTPELIER, Ind., Oct. 21.-Never before in the history of the oil business of this State has the industry looked as flourishing as it does at the present time. Oil people are coming here from all the fields and are investing, as they are of opinion that this is the coming place to invest in the business. Leasers are active in all parts of the State, taking up all the available territory that they can secure. For some weeks leasers have been at work as far to the northwest as Laporte, and up around Terre Coupe and Warren prairies, in St. Joe county. The lay of the land there is such that the producers are confident a big field will soon be opened in the famous Kankakee valley. The most sensational The Cologne Gazette publishes the adver- feature of the trade at the present time, tisement of a big manufacturer for people and the thing most talked of throughout the entire oil country, is the combination of several of the largest companies and the largets producers in all the fields of both east and west. It is currently reported that from Boston, has been arrested for having the combine is about ready to materialize and will consist of such prominent figures as the Emery Oil Company, Northern Oil Company, Palmer Oil Company, Southern surmised that he was sent to Germany by Oil Company, Elcho Oil Company, McCormick Brothers, Fearless Oil Company, Bradford Oil Company, Thede Barnsdall, Amos Steelsmith, John Shay, Hazelwood Oil Company, C. J. Westerman, and in all probability the Cudahy Company, of Chicago, and many other producers. Should such a thing occur it would revolutionize the oil business, and put it on a great basis, givng competition to the only great concern producers mentioned there are already few refineries owned. Amos Steelsmith ha a refinery in the eastern field, the Northern Oil Company has a refinery at Findlay, O., and the Chicago concern will have one at Kankakee, Ill. If the combine is made others will be built at Toledo, Indianapolis, Marietta and at Corsicana, Tex. The North ern Oil Company already has made larg purchases in the Ohio field and has made lo cations for close to fifty wells in Woo rumored that the same company is lookin for available territory in this State to dri This company is now negotiating for the large number of wells and leases owned throughout the Indiana and Ohio fields owned by John Clauss, of New York city The company has made extensive purchases in the Findlay district and is figuring on more territory there. The new concern wil have millions of capital back of it. There i still room for many in the great Indiana field, but up to the present time the Standard has put many millions of money into The history of the oil market in this State shows how widely the prices have varied. In 1890, when only 33,375 barrels were produced, the average price a barrel was a fraction over 32 cents. During the next year

the average was a little over 52 cents. I dropped to 49 cents in 1891, and fell to 3 cents in the next year. It was 45 cents i 1893; 48 cents in 1894; 64 cents in 1895; 83 cents in 1896; 42 cents in 1897; and last year was up to 63 cents. In 1891, when the industry began to show its strength, th dropped to 4,353,138 barrels. Last year there was a further decline to 3,751,307 barrels. The producers are of opinion that the pipe line reports for the present year will show a further decline. The oil industry has been worth a good deal of money to the people

of Indiana. It is estimated that by the close of the present year that the soil of Indiana will have given up nearly 20,000,000 barrels of crude oil, which represent about \$15,000,000. Nearly this entire amount has come from the Standard Oil Company, Manhattan Oil Company and the Indiana Pipe-line and Refining Company, and the money has been paid to producers in cash, or in certificates which banks in the oil fields will accept for cash. From the producers this money has been widely distributed in the counties where oil is found. Some of it, usually an eighth, and sometimes a sixth, has gone to the farmers, who lease their land for drilling purposes. The hardware and lumber merchants have to be paid for material used in and about a well. The derrick builders and the drillers and tool-dressers come in for a portion of the money and the men who operate the well after it becomes a producer are paid their wages. The tank builders, who supply the receptacles in which the oil is stored temporarily, get a share of the distribution. Then the pro-ducer puts down into his pocket what is left, if anything is left, or uses the profits in sinking new wells. Klauser Bros. have just disposed of their ease on the 142 acres of the Little and Byal farms, in Jackson township, Wells county, upon which there are four producing wells

with a daily output of twelve barrels. The consideration was \$6,000, and Bradstreet & O'Donnell, of this city, were the purchasers. Acquitted on Second Trial. MACON, Mo., Oct. 21.—After a brief de-liberation, the jury in the case of S. Grugin, indicted for murder in the first degree for killing Jen Hadley in 1896, brought in verdict of not guilty to-day. Hadley had Alma, and Grugin admitted that he had SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 21.—In considera- killed Hadley. In December, 1897, Grugin was found guilty and sentenced to fifteen tion of three important amendments to the | years' imprisonment. The case was remanded by the Supreme Court, with the result reached to-day.

> Double Tragedy in Kentucky. LAWRENCEBURG, Ky., Oct. 21.-Buckner McKee, a prominent farmer, and Mrs. John M. Wilson, a widow, were found dead by the roadside near this city this morning. Investigation showed that both had been shot, but whether it was a case of murder or suicide it is not known.

Little Boy's Terrible Eczema. Mass of Sores from Head to Foot. Not an Inch of Body Unaffected. Skin Came off with Bandages. Screams Were Heart-Breaking.

3 Doctors & Institute no Avail. CURED BY CUTICURA. My little boy broke out with an itching rash.

I tried three doctors and medical college but he kept getting worse. There was not one square inch of skin on his wholebody unaffected. He was one mass of sores, and the stench was frightful. At the time I was induced to try CUTICURA remedies, he was so bad that I had to cut his hair all off, and put the CUTICURA (ointment) on him on bandages, as it was impossible to touch him with the bare hand. In removing the bandages they would take the skin with them, and the poor child's screams were heart-breaking. After the second application of CUTICURA (ointment) I saw signs of improvement, and the sores began to dry up. His skin peeled off twenty times, but now he is entirely cured. I used CUTICURA RESOLVENT for his blood, and a stronger and healthier boy you never saw than he is to-day. ROB'T WATTAM, 4728 Cook St., Chicago, Ill.

CUTICURA Begins with the Blood and Ends with

That is to say, CUTICURA RESOLVENT purifies the blood and circulating fluids of HUMOR GERMS, and thus removes the cause, while warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP and gentle anointings with CUTI-CURA (ointment), greatest of emollient skin cures, cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, allay itching, burning, and inflammation, soothe and heal. Thus are speedily, permanently, and economically cured the most torturing, disfiguring humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail.

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